

AMENDED PETITIONS

In Order in Common Pleas Court.

SEVERAL FILED MONDAY

Albrick Against Almendinger Case is Dismissed.

In Case of Weston vs Marion Malleable Iron Co., Plaintiff Says Injuries are Permanent.

Through her attorneys DeGolley and DeGolley, the plaintiff in the suit of Elizabeth Hemphill against Margaret Bruce, Monday filed an amended petition in the common pleas court. The case is one in which the defendant is sued for damages in the sum of \$10,000 for slander.

The plaintiff states that since the suit was filed the defendant has been divorced from Robert Bruce and that she, the plaintiff, has married him, she states that at various and diverse times the defendant has said that the plaintiff was living with Robert Bruce in a state of adultery and has also made other slanderous remarks affecting her good name. The present Mrs. Bruce is employed at the silk mills.

Benjamin Adams Monday filed his second amended petition in the suit of Benjamin Adams against the Home, Building, Savings and Loan company. He prays the court for a judgment of \$1,804. and costs which he claims to have sustained in damages because the defendant failed to make good their promises and loan him money for the construction of a building after he had built the foundation. DeGolley and DeGolley are his attorneys.

The plaintiff, in the case of John Weston against the Marion Malleable Iron company, a suit for damages amounting to \$10,000 for personal injuries, filed his third amended petition in the common pleas court Saturday afternoon. The plaintiff sets up the claim that his injuries are permanent and that he has incurred large medical bills. His attorneys are DeGolley and DeGolley.

The case of John Albrick against Clara Almendinger, set for trial in the common pleas court Monday, was dismissed by Judge B. G. Young at the cost of the plaintiff. The plaintiff sued to recover \$300 for alleged violation of contract in the cutting of five hundred cords of wood.

The answer and cross petition of Henry Behner in the suit of Vasco D. Smart against Clifford Piling and others, was filed Monday in the common pleas court by Scofield, Durfee and Scofield. The cross petitioner asks the court to protect his interests.

The petit jury for the October term was drawn and impaneled Monday afternoon. The jurors are Henry Rerringer, Byron Polk, Henry Wise, D. Howell, George Smith, W. N. Savage, Mike Burke, Frank Campbell, James Pons, W. L. Raub and Fred Jones.

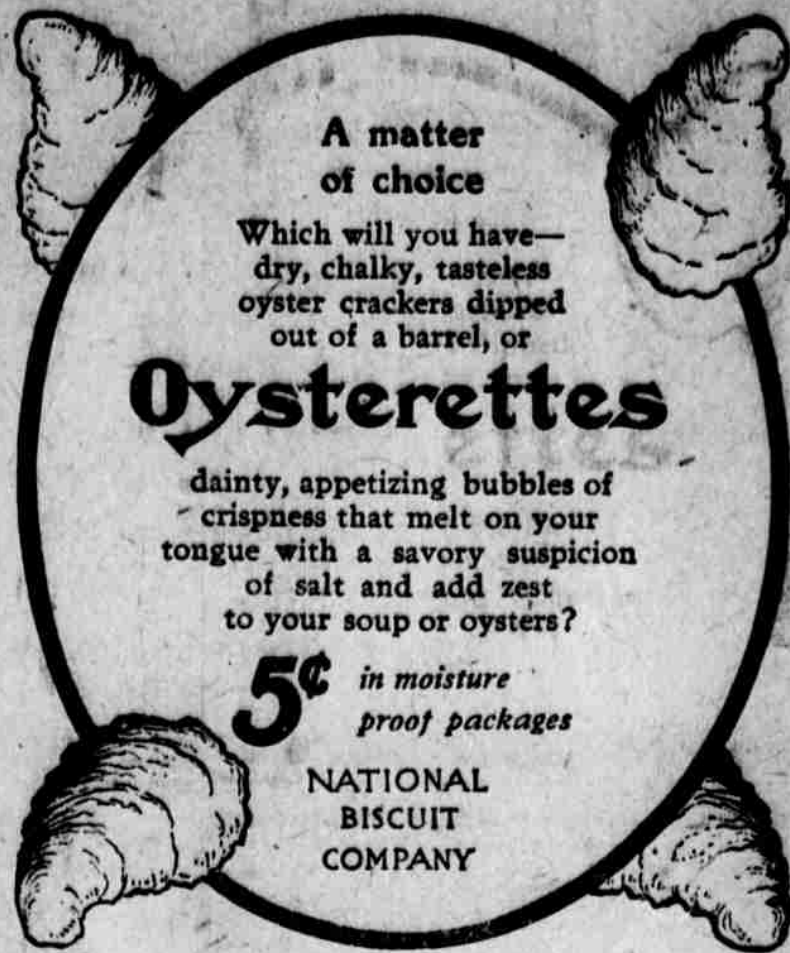
In the case of Gottlieb Kohberg against the Big Four railroad, the defendant was given leave to plead by November 2, by the court Monday.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggist refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

A Peripatetic Investment.
When the scallop is full grown it is able to swim with great rapidity by opening and closing the valves of its shell. This curious fact, says What to Eat, was unknown to an unfortunate Frenchman who undertook a few years ago to establish a scallop plantation on a quiet New England beach. He deposited several thousand scallops in shallow water, expecting them to breed, but when he looked for them the next day all of them had fled.

A Difference of Extremes.
Some one wrote in a paper that a cure for fatigue after a hard day was to hold the feet in mustard water for ten minutes, but, reading hastily, the lady read, "hold the face in mustard water for ten minutes." She tried it, but did not continue the cure for ten minutes by any means, and she did not go shopping for several days afterwards.

A Cynical Instructor.
"Father," said little Rollo, "what is a great man?" "A great man, my son, is one who manages to gather about him a corps of assistants who will take the blame for his mistakes while he gets the credit for any good ideas."



MASSACHUSETTS A FAMOUS LANDMARK

CLOSELY IDENTIFIED WITH OHIO'S HISTORY
Gotha—A Rock Erected Near the Spot Where Thomas Macy Landed His Boat in 1659 a Memorial to the Voyage That Bears a Relationship to the Human and Educational Development of Ohio.

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The citizens of Amesbury, Massachusetts, have placed a large stone near the spot where the illustrious commoner and Puritan outcast Thomas Macy launched his boat with family for Nantucket Island. To fully appreciate this memorable spot the reader is requested to read Whittier's poems. The exiles and banished from Massachusetts. This rock contains the names of Thomas Macy and his contemporaries who were pioneer settlers of Amesbury, the home of Whittier.

We desire it to be understood that each statement made by the author is in itself a challenge for its refutation. There are facts in history that are so strong in themselves that an exaggeration would weaken, rather than strengthen the point we wish to make. We desire all to investigate. To those who are freeholders, we ask them to go to their library. Those who are not freeholders, may, with the written consent of a freeholder and with real estate security, may have the use of the freeholders' library, but they should remember that this institution is maintained by a general tax and its building is paid for from a refund of the tariff based upon the census. We will thank one and all for any comment or criticism at any time. A civil answer for all questions. We acknowledge that our position is a non-Puritan one—a witness upon the other side is now in the witness stand. Cross-examination is in order. Thomas Mason and nine other righteous men had previously purchased the island. They established a colony, each receiving twenty-two and one-half acres; two hundred and twenty-five acres for the ten families. The remaining portion of the twenty-nine thousand acres was reserved for the Indians. An agreement was entered into, providing that any contract the Indians for the land was null and void. For five years, Thomas Macy was the sole monarch of the island, there being no territorial government prior to 1664, when it was New York, and so remained until 1682.

placed under the control of New when it was ceded to Massachusetts.

It was in 1661 that Thomas Macy returned to Massachusetts, where he resided temporarily, disposing of all his property, having made no disposal of any property prior to this time. His home was purchased by Anthony Colby, in whose family it remained for nine generations. The last Colby conferring it to the Daughters of the Revolution. Thomas Macy was fearless; a man of great force of character, education and good sense. Had he manifested that delightful hypocrisy known as fact, he could have gotten along with the Puritan, but he would necessarily have had to recognize the personality of the Puritan, a personality that had no other antecedent than that of "it" referred to in Holy Writ. The population upon the island increased very rapidly, as Nantucket was an asylum for the oppressed. These pioneers, righteous men that they were, had their trials, and those trials are a matter of record of court record. The records show that practically all the business of the court consisted in flogging Indians for getting drunk upon Puritan rum and Puritan rum. In 1670, Thomas Macy as chief magistrate of the island, confiscated a half barrel of rum, belonging to one John Gardner, who appealed to the Governor of New York. Thomas Macy wrote the governor concerning the evils resulting from the sale of rum to the Indians and imported him to prohibit the landing of rum upon the island. He further said that for thirty-eight years he had plead with the whites not to sell rum to the Indians. For seventeen years he had plead with Whites upon Nantucket and for twenty one years prior to this he had plead with the incomparable Puritan of Massachusetts not to sell to them.

It is claimed for Thomas Macy that he was the first temperance advocate in America. Since no specific charge was made against

his utterances, we are justified in believing that he was denied the right of free speech because of his prohibitory utterances. It must be remembered that the sale of wine to the Indians was compulsory.

Thomas Macy was the father of nine children, seven of whom grew to manhood and womanhood. No family in America has contributed more to the advancement of the race than the descendants of this illustrious commoner and Puritan outcast. The names of several illumine the pages of history not, withstanding the fact that they have ever cherished the right of free speech—the exercise of duty to speak in behalf or in defense of those who cannot or will not speak in their own defense above any honor or emolument of office. It is recorded that along the sandy roadways of this island were seen sign boards bearing the following inscription:

DO NOT RUT THE ROAD
What an admonition the above contains! Why wear out patience and the vehicle merely following the foot steps of others, sinking deeper into materiality. The descendants of Thomas Macy have stood among the foremost in every reform movement in our country. They have been pioneers upon the frontier in the realm of thought, blazing a pathway for a higher civilization. The traits of character of Thomas Macy have been personified in a most remarkable degree by his posterity, as the following will show. Born upon that island was Lucretia (Coffin) Mott, one of the noblest representatives of ideal womanhood. She espoused not one cause, but every reform and slavery, labor, intemperance, the rights of womanhood, all received her full recognition. Though weighing scarcely an hundred pounds, she never hesitated to appear before mobs armed with missiles of every kind. Common in the days of the anti-slavery movement, she was the foremost woman of her day. She possessed the spirit of her progenitor, the Puritan outcast, Thomas Macy. The fearlessness and total oblivion to public sentiment possessed by Thomas Macy was clearly demonstrated in Edwin M. Stanton, secretary of War under Lincoln. While Stanton was a supporter of Lincoln he did not belong to the same political party.

One of the most arduous duties of Stanton was the removal of the myriads of barnacles that sought sustenance from the ship of state. None was better qualified than Stanton, a descendant of the Puritan outcast.

The educational trait of Macy has been demonstrated in the person of Prof. Cyrus Macy, who, while a resident of Nashville, framed and secured the passage of an ordinance that established the first public school in Tennessee (Nashville). The fullness of character of Thomas Macy is clearly portrayed in the late Aaron Macy Powell, minister and reformer, late editor of The Philanthropist, the leading Social Purity organ of America. He began his career as a reformer in the Anti-Slavery movement being lecturing agent for eleven years. Was active in temperance reform and social purity legislation. He traveled extensively throughout this country and made many visits to Europe, appearing before legislative bodies in behalf of state regulation of vice. He

was active in prison reform movement. His whole life was wholly devoted to the cause of humanity foremost in the realm of merchandise is unquestionably the name of R. H. Macy, merchant prince of New York, a name familiar to all.

We are greatly indebted to Judge Ailin Coffin of Nantucket for the published life and genealogy of Tristram Coffin, a cotemporary of Thomas Macy and a joint owner of Nantucket Island. This work is invaluable to all descendants of the Macys and Coffins as they are closely related as the genealogy of Judge Coffin shows who is a descendant of Thomas Macy through four lines of descent, three of which are from his maternal line. He has filled the office of Chief Magistrate of Nantucket Island, for many years as did his progenitor Thomas Macy, the history of his country through the history of his country through the genealogy of his family.

He is a lecturer, historian and temperance advocate, has been honored with the nomination for Governor of Massachusetts. Like his progenitor, he is a Prohibitionist. From 1659 to the year 1771, a period longer than has been given to the development of Ohio—the pioneers and their posterity lived in comparative exclusion, yet their minds were alive to the needs of humanity—their spirit in unison with their God.

Their intercourse with the world was necessarily and voluntarily restricted. Intermarriage was prohibited. Practically, this offense was without an atonement. We may consider this period of more than a century as "a tarrying in Jerusalem." In the year 1771, there came a trying hour to the islanders. They anticipated what actually occurred the devastation of their island homes by British fleets.

The exodus began in 1771 and continued for four years.

Many descendants of Thomas Macy and his contemporaries accepted the hospitality of the sea and found an asylum in the heart of the South, settling in Guilford county, North Carolina. In memory of their island home, they named their new settlement, New Garden. Here they built a meeting house—a landmark upon the plane of humanity to man. In this meeting house, they organized the first Sabbath School in all the South. This occurred in 1818. In 1821, they organized the first Sabbath School for negroes in the United States, so far as known at least. This institution was suppressed, being in violation of law. The reason given was, that it created a discontent among the slaves. (It unquestionably did among the slave holders.) Here was organized a Manumission Society, the first in the South among the earliest in the United States.

In the same year, 1821, there was established an abolitionist paper at the county seat, Greensboro. It is generally known that Garrison established the Liberator in Boston in 1831. It is not generally known that prior to this date, three abolitionist papers had been established, one in a border county, two in the heart of the South. The first abolitionist paper in America was established in Belmont county, Ohio. The second, in Eastern Tennessee; the third above mentioned. The Liberator was fourth, but it was the first, however, whose editor was mobbed. There was no prejudice in the South, not even in time of the Rebellion against the Bostonian. The term Yankee did not apply to him. Why should the South have been prejudiced against the Lib? Boston was the birthplace of the Jim-Crow car.

These exiles in the South lived unto themselves as exclusively among the Suckers-for-the-Puritan, with the same discipline as they had maintained among the Puritans of New England. It was a capital offense in North Carolina to give a cup of cold water or point to him the North Star. Abolitionism was never a fad in the South, but there is a feeling sense recognized by the descendants of abolitionists generally that the "balls" that flew in the South were no harder than those that flew in the North.

We ask our readers to compare the descendants of the Southern Exiles with the descendants of the Puritans. The atrocious crimes of the Puritans began with the second generation and continued through the third and into the fourth. Nothing more serious than pilfering and and trickery is recorded against those of the first generation.

In this Southern oasis was born that immortal spirit, Levi Coffin, reputed president of the underground railroad. His life was devoted to the cause of abolition. He made frequent trips into the South from Cincinnati, to secure free cotton for the abolitionist stores, but never attempted to conceal his identity or withhold his condemnation of slavery while in the South, even when the Southern papers were publishing a "price upon his head." He aided over thirty-three hundred persons to secure a better job under the British flag than they had been able to get under the American flag. Not a single fugitive that fell to his care was retaken.

Thrilling indeed were the experiences of the young men of the second generation in North Carolina. I quote from Reminiscences of Levi Coffin concerning the experience of his cousin for whom a writ had been issued for "negro stealing." "My cousin Jesse was about my own age, and we were much attached to each other, seeming more like brothers than cousins. I entered into the

feelings of the family, and advised Jesse to flee from the state at once. It was decided that he should go to Philadelphia where he had relatives. The distance was fully six hundred miles, and there was no public conveyance by the route he must go. He had to travel on horseback and start immediately; there was no time for deliberate preparation or leave taking. He needed a new coat and hat. I exchanged with him. We fitted him out as well as we could on such short notice, and his horse was brought to the door. I agreed to travel with him that night, for company and see him safely out of the state. We started about sunset and traveled a by-way till dark then came out with the main road. I continued with him until we crossed into Virginia, then bade him goodbye and returned to my father's house, much fatigued with my journey but rejoiced that my cousin was safe from the clutches of the law. He arrived safely in Philadelphia where he soon engaged in teaching.

The uninterrupted consciences of the evils of slavery was more than the descendants of the Southern exiles could endure. They turned northward in great numbers. It should be remembered that they turned their backs upon their native land upon their relatives—aged parents—friends and all that was near and dear to them, and sought an asylum in the unbroken forests of Ohio and Indiana. Their route northward was the same one traveled by the fugitive slave. This route led them over the hills and mountains of South Carolina and Virginia. It was patrolled by mounted men, day and night ever upon the lookout for the negro and "his lover" the "Abolitionist." Upon either side were the "poor whites." Many of whom converted the vices and spurned the virtues of those whom they regarded as their superior and would betray the negro or his friend for less than Judas received.

It was a common occurrence for the abolitionists to be halted and their weapons searched for the pride of church and the state—the slave.

The term "Negro Slavery" should always suggest to the mind, an institution that developed lust and avarice in the human heart to such an extent that it was common for man to traffic in his own flesh and blood, and this he did without the conviction of the state; without the condemnation of society or without the criticism of his church. And inseparable from the foregoing he might associate this thought; no observance of an outward ordinance ever removed the shackles from a slave; he who went under the water a slave came up out of the water a slave; he who went under the water a slaveholder came up out of the water a slaveholder.

These with bound immigrants very carefully avoided the mistake made by their ancestors who landed in Massachusetts a century and a half previous. They avoided that portion of Ohio already settled by the Puritans and settled in the North-western parts of Ohio. They projected the underground railroads through to Canada. Many Germans came to Ohio, who were descendants of early emigrants who had been sold as slaves along the Atlantic Coast. They settled in Western Ohio giving the Puritan section as wide a berth as did the abolitionists. The portions of the underground railroads now constituted the Educational White Bells of Ohio, the virtues of which we trust our readers will carefully study.

(To be continued)

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contains Mercury.

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescription from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by druggists. Price, 75c per bottle. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Y. M. C. A. HAPPENINGS

The Y. M. C. A. bowling committee met in the Association parlors at 7 o'clock Saturday evening. Aside from making various preliminary plans for the season's bowling schedule, the committee arranged for a single and two man team bowling tournament which will be held next week. Entries can be made any time this week following the tournaments, the regular winter league will be organized.

For Sale.
McClung and Lucas at 112 East Church street, will buy, sell or exchange all kinds of second hand toys and furniture. Phone 913. 10-25-6tpd

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

AS a result of the popularity of the "D. M. A." brand of Smyrna washed figs and their growing appreciation by the most eminent medical authorities throughout the country, fruit stands and grocery stores have been flooded with spurious imitations consisting of inferior figs, washed and packed by cheap imitators.

THE PUBLIC IS CAUTIONED AGAINST THESE BRANDS. There is only one class of figs coming to this market that are expressly washed and packed upon strict hygienic and medicinal principles, with a view to their use by such careful druggists as will insist upon pure goods, cleanly and scientifically treated; this is the "D. M. A." brand, packed exclusively by The Drug Merchants of America, for their sole benefit and sold to no other merchants.

From the day of their importation these figs are handled under the supervision of a practical chemist employed by The Drug Merchants of America. He attends to their thorough cleansing and washing in distilled water and their final preparation, which not only frees them from all impurities, but keeps them clean and wholesome, tasty and beneficial. That is why physicians will recommend the use only of "D. M. A." figs and why the public is warned against purchases except from the counters of reputable druggists.

The chief medicinal value of the "D. M. A." figs is as a laxative article of diet, being particularly valuable to adults as well as to children in cases of constipation, and to those suffering from impaired digestion or other stomach ailments. As an ante-prandial fruit they have no equal. Three to five taken three times a day will regulate the bowels and keep them in normal condition, without the necessity of drugs or medicine.

Avoid cheap imitations. See that each package bears the mark "D. M. A."

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